<u>Amendments to the Specification:</u>

<u>Page 9</u>, amend the paragraph beginning on line 18 as follows.

It is desired that a time Δt_{OD} when the current value I_2 not smaller than the current value I_1 necessary for the phosphors to emit light with the predetermined luminance is applied to the light emitting tube, a ratio N of the current value I_2 to the current value I_1, and a rise response time τ_{on} of a fastest luminance response phosphor of the phosphors belonging to the light emitting tube, satisfy a relationship of Expression 1:

$\Delta t_{OD} \leq \{-\tau_{on}/\ln 10\} \times (1-1/N)$ ...(Expression 1)

$\Delta t_{OD} \leq \{-\tau_{on}/\ln 10\} \times \ln(1-1/N)$ ...(Expression 1)

where $N=I_2/I_1$.

<u>Page 21</u>, amend the paragraph beginning on line 17 as follows.

It should be noted here that the response time of a fast luminance response phosphor (first phosphor) is also shortened by the large current applied. In this event, as shown in Fig. 3A for explaining a drive idea in Embodiment 1 which will be described later, the luminance of the fast luminance response phosphor overshoots in some time Δt_{OD} when the large current is applied. As a result, the difference in luminance factor area (color misregistration) is increased adversely. In order to prevent such an adverse effect from occurring, it is necessary

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for the time Δt_{OD} to satisfy (Expression 4). Here, τ_{on} designates a time required for the luminance of the fast luminance response phosphor to reach 90% from 0%.

~~$\Delta t_{OD} \leq \{-\tau_{on}/\ln 10\} \times (1-1/N)$ ...(Expression 4)~~

$\Delta t_{OD} \leq \{-\tau_{on}/\ln 10\} \times \ln(1-1/N)$ ...(Expression 4)

where $N = I_2/I_1$.